



MEPS for Incandescent Lamps





Disclaimer

- This is a work in progress
- Some details of this program will be subject to change
- This program has industry support but still requires final government approval

● ● ● | International Emissions

- Incandescent lamps:
 - GHG emissions = 560 Mt p.a.¹
- Switching to CFLs (or similar):
 - GHG emissions savings = 470 Mt p.a.¹
 - Power stations not required = 38²
 - Cars off the road = 118 million³
 - Trees planted per annum = 470 million⁴

1. International Energy Agency report, October 2006

2. 4 x 660MW power station, 90% availability

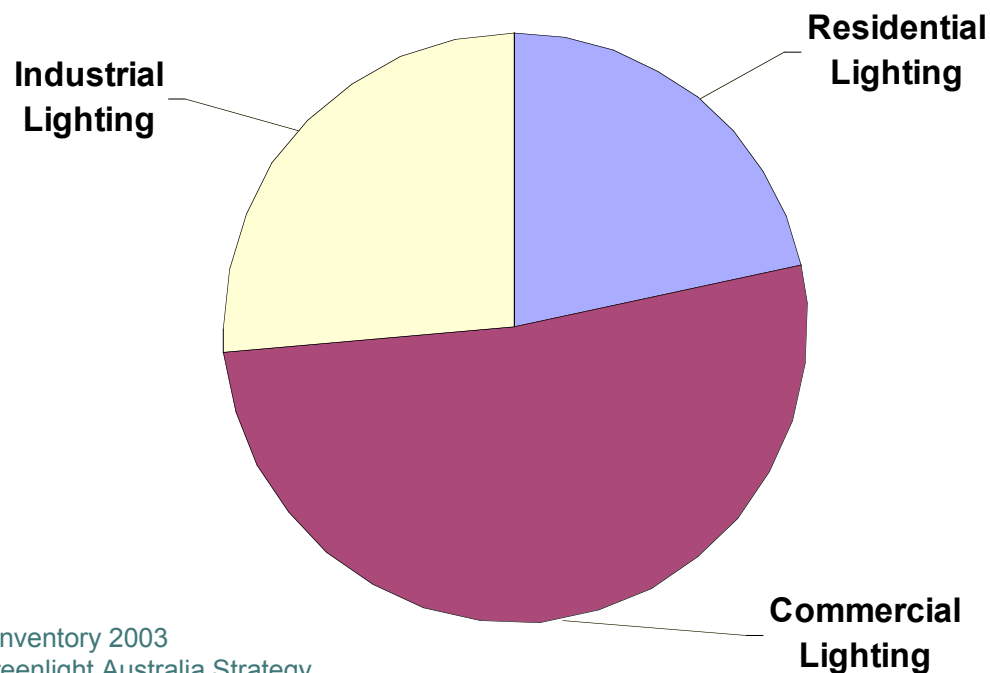
3. Estimated average car emits 4 tonnes CO₂e p.a.

4. Estimated average tree sequesters 1 tonne CO₂e over its lifetime



Australian Emissions

- 45 MT CO₂e p.a. from passenger cars ¹
- 25 MT CO₂e p.a. from lighting ²



1. National Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2003

2. Modeling undertaken for Greenlight Australia Strategy

● ● ● | Australian Emissions [cont]

- Incandescent lamps:
 - GHG emissions = 6 Mt p.a. ¹
- Switching to CFLs:
 - GHG emissions savings = 4 Mt p.a. ¹
 - Cars off the road = 1 million ²
 - Trees planted per annum = 4 million ³

1. Modeling undertaken for Greenlight Australia Strategy

2. Estimated average car = 4 tonnes CO₂e p.a.

3. Estimated average tree sequesters 1 tonne CO₂e over its lifetime



Objective

- Objective:
 - Eliminate inefficient incandescent lamps from the Australian marketplace
 - NOT technology specific
 - Must result in LOWER POWER lamps
 - Success will be measured by this
- Scope:
 - Incandescent, halogen, LED, etc.
 - Reflector & non-reflector
 - CFLs subject to separate MEPS



Philosophy

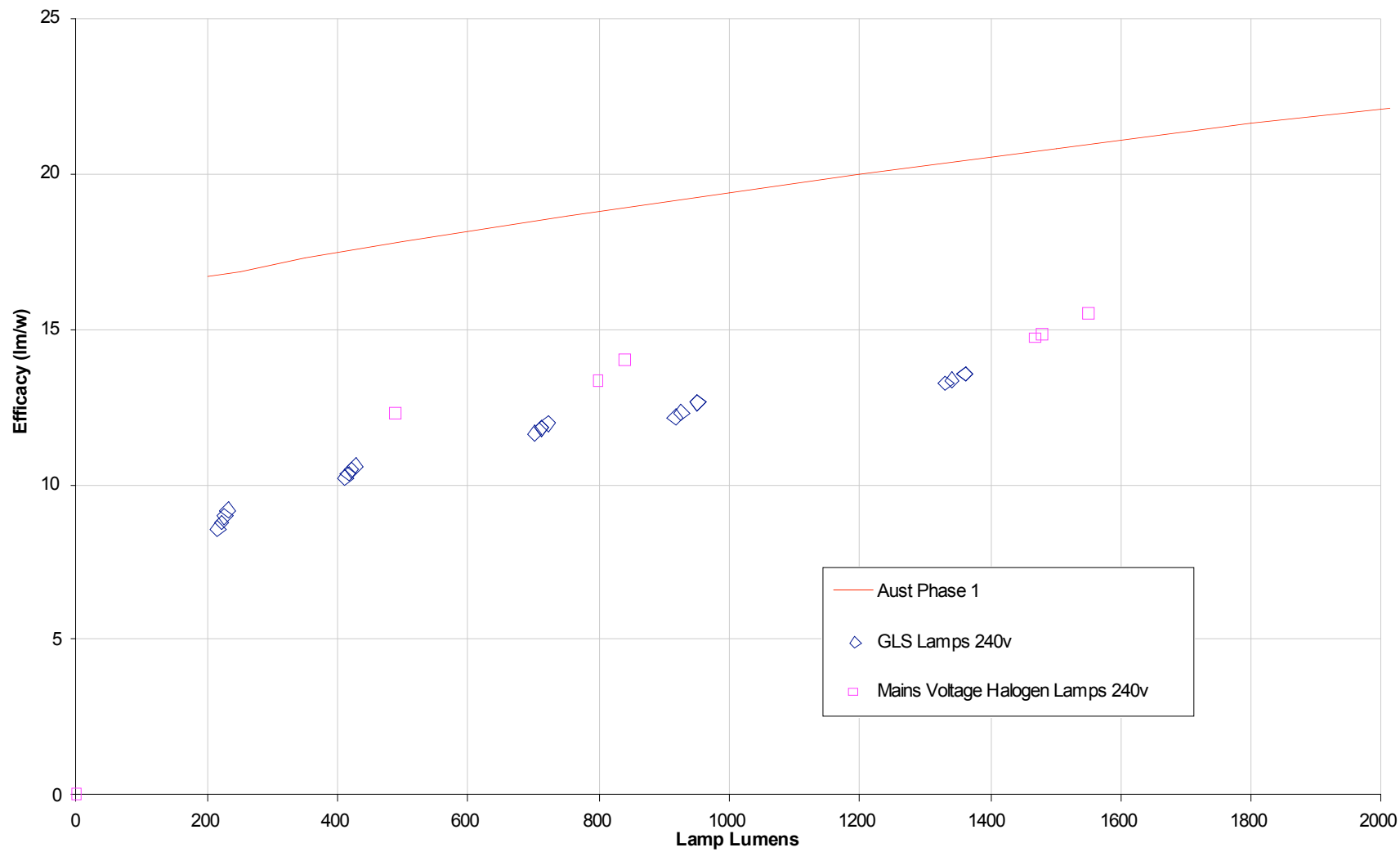
- February 2007 - Australian Government announced phase-out of inefficient incandescent lamps
- Lamp efficacy target of 20 lumens/watt* has since been agreed with Lighting Council Australia
- Majority of general purpose lamps to conform to this level by 2014

● ● ● | Phase 1: 2008-2014

- 1 October 2008:
 - These lamps must meet 20 lm/w curve*:
 - IEC bulb designations A55-A60-PS60, M50 and M60 (& possibly others)
 - >220 volts
 - Caps E26, E27 or B22d
 - Desired result:
 - Conventional GLS lamps effectively eliminated from Australian marketplace
 - **CFLs dominate**
 - Some mains voltage halogen lamps remain (see 2 slides over)



*Note that 20 lm/w is for 1200 lm (60w) lamp. Efficacy requirement will be a curve based on lamp light output





Phase 1 (cont)

- Dimmed circuits:
 - Australian 2-wire dimmers not currently compatible with CFLs
 - Continue to allow mains voltage halogen lamps to be sold (approx 20% higher efficacy)
 - Further technical issues currently being resolved

● ● ● | Phase 1 (cont)

- Expand scope to meet 20 lm/w:
 - 2010:
 - candle-shaped, fancy rounds, etc.
 - 2012:
 - mains voltage halogen (resolve CFL dimming)
 - Incandescent reflector lamps (PAR, R, ER, etc.)
 - 2014:
 - Pilot lamps, refrigerator and oven lamps
- By 2014, all general purpose incandescent lamps must meet 20 lm/w*





Phase 1 (cont)

- Review lamp scope yearly:
 - Committee of lighting industry & government representatives
 - Lamp types only included in scope where viable, efficient alternatives exist
- Include quality requirements:
 - Lamp life (e.g. 2000 hours)
 - Lumen depreciation (e.g. 80% at 2000 hours)
- Government will monitor lamp market to ensure unintended or perverse consequences are anticipated and dealt with quickly (e.g. mains voltage halogen sales dominate CFLs)



Phase 2: 2016+

- Second phase of incandescent lamp MEPS
- More stringent efficacy requirements – e.g. 35+ lm/w





Other Projects in Development – The Greenlight Australia Strategy

- Incandescent Lamps
- LV Halogen Lamps & Voltage Converters
- CFLs
- Commercial & Industrial Luminaires
- Linear Fluorescent Lamps (Second Round MEPS)
- Main Road Lighting
- HID Lamps and Ballasts